

Donations for the Library were received from Gehe & Co., of Dresden, the Revue Politique, London Nature, the R. Astronomical Society, Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Boston Society of Natural Sciences, Buffalo Young Men's Association, Dr. Geo. B. Wood, Mr. Sol. W. Roberts, the Medical News, Penn Monthly, Petroleum Monthly, Wilmington Institute, and U. S. Corps of Engineers.

Professor Chase exhibited an annual Auroral Curve and explained its relations to the periodic maxima and minima of meteoric displays, &c.

Professor Chase exhibited a drawing to illustrate the capacity of Mr. Holman's pen to draw continuous lines of any length and thickness.

Professor Chase then gave in tabular form, various recently calculated planetary relationships.

Dr. Rodgers described his manner of obtaining an unlimited supply of electricity by the steam jet from a high-pressure boiler, not insulated, and in all weathers.

This gave rise to a discussion of electrical phenomena during volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.

Pending nominations, Nos. 693 to 695, and new nomination, No. 696, were read,

And the meeting adjourned.

Stated Meeting, June 21, 1872.

Present, 8 members.

Vice-President, Mr. FRALEY, in the Chair.

Photographs for the Album were received from Dr. Ed. Jarvis of Dorchester, Mass., Dr. Elisha J. Lewis of Philadelphia, and Judge W. H. Lowrie, of Meadville, Pa.

A letter accepting membership was received from M. Léon Say, dated Paris, 10th May, 1872.

Letters, acknowledging receipt of publications, were received from the Hungarian Academy, May 4, 1872 (XIII.,

3; XIV., 1, 2: 81-86); Herr G. Von Frauenfeld, Vienna, 12, 1871 (82); Astronomical Society, Leipsic, February 20, 1872 (86); Royal Library, Berlin, March 1, 1872 (86); Royal Society, Göttingen, January 10, 1872 (XIV., 1, 2: 83, 84, 85); Royal Academy, Lisbon, October 5, 1871 (XIV., 1: 83, 84, 85); and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, May 4, 1872 (XIV., 3).

Letters of envoy were received from the R. Society, Göttingen, January 10, 1872; the Central Statistical Bureau, Stockholm, April 8, 1872; Royal Saxon Society, Leipsic, October 31, 1871; Dr. Edward Jarvis, Dorchester, Mass., June 12, 1872; and the U. S. War Department, Signal Service Officer Albert J. Meyer, May 31, 1872.

Donations for the Library were received from Dr. Ed. Jarvis; also, from the Swedish Central Statistical Bureau, Russian Academy, Dorpat Observatory, Moscow Society of Naturalists, Austrian Geological Institute, Prussian Academy, Saxon Society, Lausitz Magazine, Göttingen Society, Zoological Garden at Frankfort, Vaudoise Society, Geological Committee of Italy, Montsouris Observatory, French Geographical Society, M. M. Delesse & Laparent, National Society of Antiquarians (Paris), Anthropological Society, Society of Acclimatation, Bureau des Ponts, &c., Revue Politique, Bordeaux Society of Sciences, London Royal Society, Royal Institution, Astronomical Society, Meteorological Committee, Chemical Society, Entomological Society, Cobden Club, Sir Henry Holland, Nature, Royal Society Dublin, Rev. L. Haughton, Essex Institute, Massachusetts State Library, Boston Public Library, Old and New, Silliman's Journal, Professor O. C. Marsh, American Chemist, Professor B. C. E. Anthon, Professor James Hall, Franklin Institute, College of Pharmacy, Medical News, Penn Monthly, Isaac Lea, J. C. Cresson, Lorin Blodget, the Secretary of the Interior, Census Bureau, Signal Service Bureau, and the California Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Emerson desired to have placed on record the destruction of Norway Fir, Arbor Vitæ, and Osage Orange, as far

south as the latitude of Philadelphia, either by cold or long drought, or both.

Professor Trego gave an account of the destruction in Germantown.

Mr. Blodgett added his notes of the Meteorology of March 5th, 6th and 7th, during which a cold, dry gale prevailed, to which he ascribed the loss of these plants. Fruit trees, when their time for flowering arrived, showed an inability to blossom for several weeks, as if paralyzed; the dryness of the gale of March seemed to have exhausted the sap. Many of the White Pines of the Alleghany Mountains were also killed.

Pending nominations, Nos. 693 to 696, and new nomination, 697, were read,

And the meeting was adjourned.

NOTE ON A FINE UPTHROW FAULT AT EMBREEVILLE FURNACE IN
EAST TENNESSEE.

BY J. P. LESLEY.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, May 3d, 1872.)

In a late visit to the works at Embreeville, on the Nolichuckee River, in Washington County, East Tennessee, I made a compass and barometer survey of the river valley and Bompas Cove, connecting the Furnace with its flux quarry and ore banks, tram road, washing ground, slack-water channel, etc., which will be found delineated on the accompanying map, drawn on a scale of 4,000 feet to the inch, with contour lines of 20 feet elevation to express the topography.*

*The accompanying map was hastily sketched for reproduction by Mr. Bien's photo-lithographic process. It merely shows the character of the topography of a portion of the property. But it is accurate so far as regards the course of the river, the hills which enclose it, the sand-rock outcrops, the north end of Bompas Cove, the grade contours of the railway and ravines, the elevation of the mines, &c. All the rest, including the heights and contours of the mountains, must be considered merely approximations to the truth. The contour lines represent elevations of 20 feet successively above tide-water, commencing at about 2,000 feet. The section below the map represents the geology along the river, above and below the Furnace. The scale was originally 1,000 feet to the inch. It was photographed down to 3,000 to make a plate. That plate was lost in the fire which rendered a second edition of this Number of the Proceedings necessary. An original copy from the first plate was then photographed down to 4,000 feet to the inch, to make the present plate.